

# Pacific Import Co.

Incorporated.  
Progress Block, Fort Street

## =:SALE OF RIBBONS:=

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN RIBBONS, now is the time to take advantage of our Sale; we placed on sale this week about 5000 yards of the most desirable shades for fancy work in all silk Ribbons, positively for one week only at the following Prices:

No. 7, all silk Ribbon.....	8½ cents.
" 9, " " " " " " " " " "	10 "
" 12, " " " " " " " " " "	12½ "
" 16, " " " " " " " " " "	15 "

See . . .

## Our Window Display Lawns at 5c and 10c per yard

We are closing out all our Crash and Covert cloths at a great reduction. Goods displayed in Window. 36 inch extra heavy quality Covert in all shades at 10½c yard.

Crash at 6 1-2c, 12 1-2c and 15c. Former price 20c yard.

### The Union Express Co.,

Office with Evening Bulletin.

210 King Street -- Telephone 86.

We move safes, pianos and furniture.  
We haul freight and lumber.  
We sell black and white sand.  
We meet all incoming coast steamers,  
we check baggage on all outgoing steamers.

W. LARSEN,  
Manager.

### C. H. Brown, SANITARY PLUMBER,

Is now open for business on Merchant street, between Fort and Alakea streets.

Estimates made on everything in the plumbing line.

Phone -- MAIN 48.

### FRED HARRISON CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

Jobbing Promptly Attended to

THE

### A. Harrison Mill Co. Ltd

Kawaiaha Street, Kewalo.

MILL WORK IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Telephone White 121 : P.O. Box 552  
Orders Solicited. Prompt Service.

### Ohia Wood For Sale.

In any quantity. Apply to  
W. C. ACHI & CO.,  
10 West King Street.  
July 30 1900.

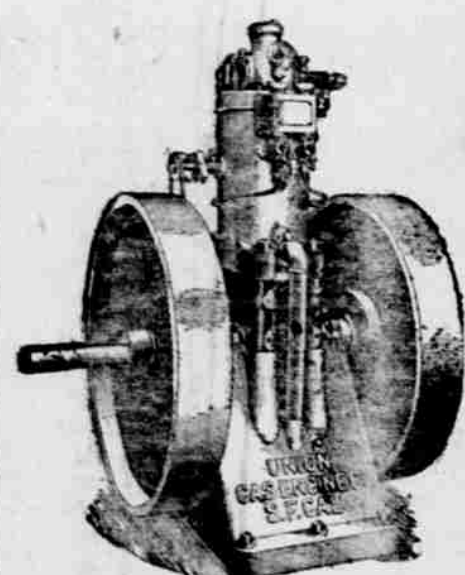
### Astor House Restaurant

Corner King & Alakea Streets.

Meals served at all hours.

First class in every detail

AH CHUCK,  
Proprietor.



## Gasoline Engines

AND HOISTS

For all Kinds of Work

(LAND AND MARINE)

Running Pumps,

Dynamos and Machinery

(THE UNION ENGINE)

Sole Agents: THE VON HAMM YOUNG CO. LTD.

BAILEY'S  
BIKE  
ITS  
Telephone 398  
P. O. Box 441

The CLEVELAND Bicycle Agency is with us now, and will be at HOME where there are facilities to properly handle that first class wheel. The stock will be sold at reduced rates to make room for New Goods ordered.

The STEARNS Bicycle from \$25.00 to \$75.-00 still on hand.

Milwaukee Pneumatic Proof Tire in all sizes at

BAILEY'S HONOLULU CYCLERY CO., Limited.  
227, 229 and 231 King Street.

## The Hawaiian Electric Co., Ltd.,

Has Removed its Offices and Showroom to  
Alakea Street, Makai Merchant.

## BARGAINS IN ELECTRIC FIXTURES.

On and after August 9, all Electric Fixtures and Shades now in stock will be sold at a GREAT SACRIFICE to make room for shipment to arrive per "Andrew Welch."

## CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND EXPANSION POLICY

### SECOND OF A SERIES OF ARTICLES ON AN INTERESTING SUBJECT.

Chief Questions Involved Discussed  
From the Standpoint of Law  
and History—A Careful Study

(From the Baltimore Sun.)

Below is given the second article of the series on the constitutional points involved in the expansion policy. The first article appeared in The Republican of Sunday.

II.  
It is a striking fact that Chief Justice Marshall in a memorable opinion finds the sole and entire defense of our system of territorial government in the doctrine of constitutional law announced by Chief Justice Taney, namely, that territory held and governed by congress is held and governed under the Constitution temporarily in order to be admitted into the union as States. The decision to which we refer is the one delivered by the chief justice in the case of Loughborough vs. Blake (5 Wheaton, 317). In that case it was contended that the citizens of the District of Columbia, not being represented in congress, could not be subjected to direct taxation, which the Constitution provides shall be apportioned like representatives among the several states according to their respective numbers. It was claimed that if the United States should impose direct taxes upon citizens residing out of the states of the union, and having no representation in the government, such was clearly a case of "taxation without representation," which the colonies made the chief cause of revolt against Great Britain. The question here was unmistakably presented to the court—whether the Constitution contemplated or permitted a colonial system. Chief Justice Marshall having held that direct taxation could be applied to the District of Columbia and to the territories as well, found the reply to the above question in the fact that statehood was the end necessarily intended and marked out by the Constitution for the territories of the United States. He declared:

"The difference between requiring a continent with an immense population to submit to be taxed by a government having no common interest with it, separated from it by a vast ocean and associated with it by no common feelings, and permitting the representatives of the American people, under the restrictions of our Constitution, to tax a part of the society, which is in a state of infancy, advancing to manhood, looking forward to complete equality as soon as that state of manhood shall be attained, as is the case with the territories, is too obvious not to present itself to the minds of all." (P. 324.)

This constitutional limitation of ultimate statehood for the territories of the United States is defined with equal force in other decisions of the supreme court. During the interim between the decision in Loughborough vs. Blake and that of Scott vs. Sanford the supreme court had distinctly announced the same doctrine in the important and instructive case of Pollard's Lessee vs. Hagan (3 Howard, 212-23), and that decision was in that particular fully affirmed in 1893 in the case of Shively vs. Bowlby (152 U. S., p. 49), in which the court asserted:

"The territories acquired by congress whether by deed or cession from the original states, or by treaty with a foreign country, are held with the object, as soon as their population and condition justify, of being admitted into the union as states upon an equal footing with the original states in all respects; and the title and domain of the tidewaters and the lands under them are held by the United States for the benefit of the whole people, and, as this court has often said, in trust for the future states."

In the same case the court, in summing up its conclusions, adds:

"Upon the acquisition of a territory by the United States, whether by cession from one of the states or by treaty with a foreign country, or by discovery and settlement, the same title and domain passed to the United States for the benefit of the whole people and in trust for the several states to be ultimately created out of the territory."

In Murphy vs. Ramsey (114 U. S., 45) to the same effect it was said:

"The power of congress over the territories is limited by the obvious purposes for which it was conferred, and those purposes are satisfied by measures which prepare the people of the territories to become states in the union."

The same doctrine is distinctly laid down by Mr. Justice Field in Weber vs. Harbor Commissioners (18 Wallace, 65) and in Brown vs. Grant (119 U. S., 207), and it is noteworthy that these recent decisions contain references to the Dred Scott decision as authority for the propositions they announce.

The views of the late Mr. Justice Cooley upon this subject fully coincide with these already set forth. In his "Constitutional Law" (pp. 169-70) he says:

"It could never have been understood that any territory which by purchase, cession or conquest should at any time come under the control of the United States should permanently be held in a territorial condition, and the new states which have been formed of territories acquired by treaty must be supposed to have been received into the union in strict compliance with the Constitution."

He cites Scott vs. Sanford, and continues:

"And when territory is acquired the right of sovereign states to be formed therefrom and to receive them into the union must follow, of course, not only because the Constitution confers the power to admit new states without restriction, but because it would be inconsistent with institutions founded on the fundamental idea of self-government that the federal government should retain territory under its imperial rule and deny

the people the customary local institutions."

The same learned jurist, distinguishing, as did Chief Justice Marshall, between the territories of the United States and the American colonies under Great Britain, points out that:

"There are differences which are important and, indeed, vital. The first of these is that the territorial condition is understood under the Constitution to be merely temporary and preparatory, and the people of the territories, while it continues, are assured of the right to create and establish said institutions for themselves as soon as the population shall be sufficient and the local conditions suitable; while the British colonial system contained no provision or assurance of any kind a dependent government indefinitely." (Const. Law, p. 32.)

In George Fitcher Curtis' "History of the Constitution of the United States" (vol. II., pp. 340-58) the same view of the provisions and designs of the Constitution in reference to this subject is distinctly given. The history of the drafting and adoption of the third section of the fourth article of the Constitution, as presented by Mr. Curtis, shows that the purpose of the convention of 1787 was to impress the title of the United States to its territories and its jurisdiction over them with the definite trust that they should be settled and formed into distinct republican states, which should be admitted into the union.

Besides being thus embodied in the jurisprudence of the country, the same doctrine of constitutional law is fully supported by the opinions of the foremost statesmen of our history.

Mr. Jefferson is probably the most conspicuous opponent in history of the colonial system. As the author of the Declaration of Independence, of the ordinance of 1784 for the government of the Northwest Territory, of the Monroe doctrine, of the

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

### Cuts and Bruises Quickly Healed.

"For three days and nights I suffered agony untold from an attack of cholera morbus brought on by eating cucumbers," says M. E. Lowther, clerk of the district court, Centerville, Iowa. "I thought I should surely die and tried a dozen different medicines, but all to no purpose. I sent for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and three doses relieved me entirely. I went to sleep and did not awake for eight hours. On awakening a few hours ago I felt so gratified that the first work I do on going to the office is to write to the manufacturers of this remedy and offer them my grateful thanks and say, 'God bless you and the splendid medicine you make.'" This remedy is for sale by Benson, Smith & Co., general agents, Territory of Hawaii.

### SAILING NOTICE.

On account of election day, the steamers Kinan and Maui will leave Honolulu for their respective ports on Wednesday, November 7, at their usual hour of sailing.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

### THE KIND OF TALK THAT PAYS

WHEN the advertiser talks he is governed by three considerations—where to talk, what to say and how to say it. His medium of speech must be carefully picked from among many papers, his words must be skillfully chosen and must be accurately spoken to the public. When the talk is on paper the last consideration becomes exceedingly important. The right paper, the right words, and the right typographical display make advertising profitable. The wrong words or the wrong display, or a combination of both, will lessen the advertising benefit that should accrue from the use of the right paper. THE REPUBLICAN is the right paper, its rightness is best shown when the right kind of advertising talk is used to claim the attention of eighteen hundred REPUBLICAN readers. The preparation of talk is a matter worthy of consideration.

If you are an advertiser in THE REPUBLICAN and desire to make a profitable medium still more profitable, but are in doubt concerning the most effective way of talking to the public, consult our advertising department; if you take or contemplate taking extra space in THE SUNDAY REPUBLICAN, co-operation with this department will assist in making the increase of space doubly remunerative. Your profits are our gain—we cordially tender our assistance.

### HART & CO.

(Limited.)

### THE ELITE ICE CREAM PARLORS

Fine Chocolates and Confections,  
Ice Cream and Ices Water.

### J. H. FISHER & CO.,

Members of Honolulu Exchange

### Stock and Bond Brokers

411 FORT STREET.

Advances Made on Approved Security

HONOLULU, OCTOBER 27th, 1900.

We Have This Day Appointed—

## E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

Sole Agents for the Territory of Hawaii

## For Cleveland Bicycles

American Bicycle Company.

Cleveland Sales Dept.,

Per R. C. LENNIE.

Shipments of gents' and Ladies' CLEVELAND Bicycles with an assortment of extra parts were received by us per Zealandia and Queen. The Cleveland is a good bicycle.

E. O. HALL & SON, Sole Agt.

KING STREET, HONOLULU.

# THE BARGAIN STORE

## WE LEAD IN BARGAINS

OTHERS FOLLOW.

Read the following prices and judge for yourself.

75 Dozen Men's Balbriggan Underwear

50c. a pair former Price \$1.25

50 Dozen Men's Negligee Shirts

50c. each former price \$1.25

Other good bargains in Sheetmug, Pillows Cotton Sheets, and Pillow Cases.

Corner Fort and Beretania Sts., opp. Fire Station.

ALBERT BLOM, Prop.



A Hospitable Offering.

Pabst  
Bottled  
Beer



Be Sure that the Beer You Drink has the Above Trade Mark

SOLE AGENTS TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

W. C. PEACOCK & CO., LTD.

OUR:  
NEW STORE

Cor. Fort and Hotel Sts.

WE BEG LEAVE TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS and the public generally that we have moved into our new store, Corner of Fort and Hotel streets, where we will be pleased to receive a continuance of former patronage. None but high grade goods kept in stock—BOX GOODS A SPECIALTY.

## The Honolulu Tobacco Co., Ltd.,

Read The Sunday Republican